

lord, Gleichen. 26 try residence in about a week.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED

WIDE SCOPE OF TREATY BETWEEN TWO REPUBLICS

Permanent Peace Assured Between France and United States—All Differences That May Arise Between the Two Governments to Be Submitted to a Neutral Court—Tremendous Impetus Has Been Given to Peace Campaign.

Paris.—American initiative in unrestricted arbitration was crowned by the signing of a treaty of permanent peace by the terms of which France and the United States agree to submit to a neutral court all differences that arise between the two governments even though the dignity and honor and vital interests of either republic may be involved.

The ceremony of affixing the signatures to the unprecedented document was simplicity itself, but was marked with solemnity reflected in the faces of those who took part.

The signing of the treaty was hailed in France as meaning an extension of the movement in all the countries for a reduction of armaments and the absolute prevention of wars.

The general view is that a tremendous impetus has been given to world peace campaign.

The figures in a long study of the situation, declares that if other nations do not join the movement these who have pledged for arbitration should adopt the principle of boycotting by inserting a clause in the international agreements providing they shall suspend all relations of commerce transportation and postal intercourse with any country warring upon one of the signers.

For example, the paper says that if United States, France and Great Britain should boycott Germany by refusing all relations with her the action would be certain to cause confusion and ruin of that nation. "By boycotting," Figaro adds, "we will obtain obligatory arbitration and then limitation or armaments."

Nation says: "The public opinion will note with lively satisfaction the new and intimate bond established between France and the generous people of the United States who have not ceased to exhibit the warmest and most sincere friendship as a souvenir of the aid which we gave 135 years ago at the moment of American emancipation."

EXPLOIT THE YUKON

Large Concern With Capital of Eight Millions Organized in London

Dawson, Y. T.—The biggest mining concern ever organized for the Yukon, excepting the Yukon Gold of the Guggenheims, is a new \$8,000,000 company reported from London by cable as having been formed by the South Africa Goldfield companies. It is believed here that the concern takes extensive holdings on Dominion, Quartz and other creeks organized during the last two years by Arthur N. Treadgold in his giant fight against the Yukon Gold.

It is also reported that the company absorbs the Northern Light Power and Coal company, which invested \$3,000,000 a year ago installing electric power. Treadgold had already acquired vast holdings of the Canadian Klondike Mining company, including the Boyle concession and dredges.

Famine Threatens Great Britain

London.—As a result of the dockworkers' strike, the price of provisions and meat today rose sharply and a widespread famine is threatened. Replying to criticisms of the strike because of the food situation, Ben Tillet, leader of the strikers, said: "I care as little about the public's food as the public cares about ours."

Tillet further declared that the International Transport Workers' Federation was ready to join the strike and tie up all the shipping between American and European ports.

Forest Fires are Becoming Serious

Washington.—Forest fires raging for the past week in Angeles National Forest in California including the watershed for the rich orange groves of San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange counties, are beyond control. District Forester Dubois, San Francisco, was ordered by the forest service here recently to summon all possible additional help to subdue the flames.

Ladies Coming West to Shoot Game

New York.—Mrs. Brown Knowles, of Philadelphia, has joined Lady Mary Beck Stevens, who is en route to western Canada to shoot big game. The ladies expect to go to some of the game regions in the Rocky mountains.

Bones Found in Maine Identified

Havana.—The bones found recently in the battleship Maine, which were believed to be the remains of Assistant Engineer Merritt, were fully identified. The identification was based on the configuration of the skull.

Finds Good English Schools

London.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, Canadian education commissioner, says: "There is no need for Englishmen to be self depreciatory. The commission has learnt more in England and Scotland than in all other countries visited."

Two Men Fatally Crushed

Calgary, Alta.—J. Jereski and D. Lyroch, Italians, were buried beneath a land slide on the north bank of Bow river recently, and when dug out were found to be badly crushed. They died 15 minutes later in the hospital.

American Treaty Signed

Washington, D. C.—The arbitration treaty with England was signed here recently by Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce. One minute afterward the Franco-American treaty was signed.

DISTRIBUTING THE HERD

Several Western Park Sites to Be Stocked with Buffalo from Wainwright

Edmonton.—From the third of the hundred buffalo gathered by the Dominion government in the big buffalo park at Wainwright, other parks in the Canadian west are to be stocked. It is announced by Howard Douglas, Dominion parks commissioner, that a herd will be established this fall at Moose Mountain, Sask., 127 miles southeast of Regina, on the Arcola-Moose Mountain section of the C. P. R. Jasper Park at the entrance to the Yellow Head Pass, and the Waterton Lakes park in southern Alberta, as well as other parks, are also to be stocked with bison.

At Moose Mountain the Dominion government is acquiring 2,500 acres of park land which will be fenced in as a buffalo range. When fencing is completed, in a month or so, a score of the finest bison of the Wainwright herd will be shipped to the Saskatchewan park which will provide a fine natural range. The stocking of other parks will take place as soon as fenced ranges have been prepared.

Other parks will be supplied with buffalo without the size of the Wainwright herd being diminished in the slightest. On July 31, Superintendent Elton, riding through the great herd, counted over 150 calves. The herd was increased by 60 calves in July. The natural increase for the year will be over 200 head. In addition another shipment of 40 to 60 head may be made from Montana this fall by Charles Allard, who has built a big buffalo trap in the Pendoreille mountains to capture the remnant of the Pablo herd.

Eight or ten parks, it is estimated, could be stocked with herds of 25 each every year without diminishing the size of the Wainwright herd. Parks throughout the entire Dominion, wherever a suitable range is to be had, may be supplied with buffalo from the Wainwright herd which comprises over half the total number of captive buffalo in the world.

King's Visit to India Dangerous

London.—Preparations are now being advanced for King George's visit to India. The royal party will start for the east in mid-November on the P. and O. steamer Medina, which will be accompanied by four cruisers, of the British fleet. The King and Queen will visit Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and one or two additional big cities. Lord Harding is having an anxious time in Calcutta, where the feeling among the natives against the British is very pronounced. To prevent any rising, it has been decided to pour troops into Calcutta just before the arrival of the King.

On December 12 their Majesties will reach Delhi, where their Durbar or court will be held, and King George will formally crown himself and will be proclaimed emperor of India.

C. N. R. Acquires Big Site at Edson

Edson, Alta.—The Canadian Northern has acquired about 1,500 acres on the McLeod river just south of Edson for divisional yards, and townships. The site will almost adjoin the G. T. P. yard site. It is stated that the C. N. R. yards and works will be more extensive than those of the G. T. P. The company has valuable coal properties six miles south of Edson, which will be developed. The quality of the coal exceeds that of Brazeau. The G. T. P. Edson to Grand Prairie line has been located to Sturgeon Lake, and plans and profiles are now being prepared preliminary to calling for tenders for construction. Many important mineral discoveries are being made west and north of Edson, causing much excitement here and at Edmonton.

Much Interest in New Early Wheat

Brandon.—Binders have started on the experimental farm crops and the first plots out are a new unnamed variety of wheat, and Daubeney and Orloss oats. The new wheat, which appears to be a good crop, is so much earlier than Red Fife, and the very early Marquis variety, which has been engaging the attention of farmers generally, that the farm officials are not sure that it is not a "nine days' wonder."

This new wheat, which is a very good sample, is four or five days earlier than Marquis which is about that much earlier than Red Fife.

British House to Meet in Autumn

London.—The government's legislative programme has become so congested that the cabinet at last has decided that it will be unable to clear the decks without resort to an autumn session, and recently officially informed the House of Commons that parliament would be adjourned August 18 to the end of October or beginning of November. The interim intervening until adjournment will be devoted to the opposition's vote of censure, and the disposal of the veto bill, with the rest of the week devoted to the overdue finance bill and the resolution providing for payment of members.

Fears Over Immigration

London.—John Burns, president of the board of trade, in the house of commons recently spoke against the subsidizing of state immigration, maintaining that to stimulate the present number of immigrants would be courting social and political disaster.

How Is This for Growth?

Lethbridge.—About two months ago Geo. Countryman of Warner, was hauled out completely. Asked about his crop he said it had come up again and was heading out at a height of about two feet. He expects a yield of 10 bushels per acre.

New Companies Formed

Ottawa.—The Winnipeg News Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$20,000 has been incorporated by letter. Provisional directors all belong to Montreal. The Whelan Land Corporation, Limited, of Port Arthur, has been incorporated with a capitalization of a quarter of a million.

ARE NOT SATISFIED

GERMAN PAPERS MAKE ATTACK ON THE KAISER

Prospect of Settlement of Moroccan Question is Welcomed, but it is Likely That the Terms of the Agreement Will Cause Dissatisfaction—Patriots Blame the Kaiser Over the Final Outcome.

Berlin.—The prospect of a speedy settlement of the Morocco question between Germany and France is welcomed on every hand, but the terms of the agreement, when they become known, probably will cause considerable dissatisfaction in both Germany and France. The negotiations between M. Cambon, the French ambassador, and Foreign Minister Von Kiderlein-Waechter have been difficult and the French people even yet are not quite as optimistic as the Germans over the final outcome. Details still remain to be arranged. Both Germany and France have been compelled to concede a number of weighty points because neither was prepared to press matters too far.

Von Kiderlein-Waechter is wholly weary of the whole situation, especially as he has not secured a fulfillment of his desires, and the French diplomats are prepared for a storm of indignation among patriots on both sides of the frontier. The first indications of indignation already have appeared in the Pan-German Post and the Zukunft, the organ of Maximilian Harden. The leading article of the Pan-German Post recently not only attacks Von Kiderlein-Waechter and Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg and demands their retirement from office, but makes a terrific onslaught upon Emperor William, asking, "What has happened to the Hohenzollerns?" It also calls the Emperor the strongest support of the Anglo-French policy, and continues, "We will not yet believe that the English and French newspapers have said for weeks, namely, wait until the Emperor returns and then the retraction will be sounded and Germany will cede."

The Pan-German Post concludes by calling the Emperor "William the Timid," and the "Valorous Poltroon." Herr Harden in the Zukunft also attacks his majesty severely naming him "William the Peaceful."

DISGRACE TO BRITAIN

Earl Roberts Says the Mother Land Should Have Compulsory Military Service

London, Eng.—Lord Roberts, addressing the coronation contingent of the New South Wales cadets at the Crystal Palace recently, said he rejoiced at seeing the boys from the land of universal military training, and hoped that the home land would soon emulate the example of the dominions.

He said it was a disgrace to England that they had not got a compulsory service already, but it would not be long before the mother country would wake up to the necessity of training boys and young men so that they were able to take their places in the ranks if danger was threatened. He trusted the Australian cadets would return in future years and find the system adopted.

Hudson Bay Contract

Montreal.—M. J. O'Brien, of Renfrew, one of the English contractors, J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, being the other, out of 6 who tendered for the construction of the first two hundred miles of the Hudson Bay railway from the Pas toward Churchill, whose tenders came within the government's estimate, was in the city recently, and announced that from recent developments he felt practically certain of securing the contract. He stated that if he did so, work would be started at once, and that it would be comparatively easy to complete the section within the two years' limit stipulated by the government.

Peril in Beer Glass

St. Paul.—Dr. Lankester, health commissioner, who was instrumental in banishing the common drinking cup from public buildings agrees with the health authorities of La Crosse, Wis., that the beer glass may become as dangerous as the public drinking cup if the bar-tender fails to wash it clean each time, or running water after serving a customer.

"The beer glass ought to be thoroughly rinsed in running water each time a customer is served," said Dr. Lankester. "If the glass is washed over and over in the same receptacle it soon becomes a dirty mess and is very unsanitary."

Niobe Will Soon Be in Sea Shape

Ottawa.—Hon. Mr. Brodeur, minister of naval affairs, states that advice received from the Niobe indicates that the damage sustained by the cruiser is not nearly so serious as newspaper reports would indicate and that permanent repairs can be made at the Halifax dry dock, that will make the warship as serviceable as ever. Owing to the continued fog and heavy weather the Niobe has not yet been able to leave her present anchorage for Halifax.

Salvation Army is Helping

Winnipeg.—Colonel Lamb, chief of the Salvation Army immigration department, leaves headquarters for a visit to Canada about the middle of this month and will visit the west in connection with immigration matters. A dozen farmhands arrived recently under the auspices of the army, and also thirty domestics bound for British Columbia.

Japan Asked to Join in Peace Pact

Washington.—President Taft recently extended to Japan through the nation's guest, Admiral Count Togo, an invitation to join in the United States, Great Britain and France in the great world movement for international peace. The invitation was given at a dinner in the White House in honor of the Japanese naval officer there.

MME. LILLIAN NORDICA

How The Prima Donna Travels. Fortune from Singing.

Mme. Nordica, the famous American prima donna, who has just been singing at the Berlin Royal Opera at the special request of the German Emperor, enjoys the distinction, apart from her artistic achievements, of being the greatest woman Wagnerian in the world. One occasion she received \$4,000 for a concert of an hour's duration at Washington, D. C., but it is not the single amounts on special occasions as continuous and systematic earnings of unusual dimensions that enabled her to amass an immense fortune at a comparatively early age. Mme. Nordica works for twenty-eight weeks in each year and during that period from October till April she gives an average of three concerts a week. Ninety concerts in twenty-eight weeks is a tremendous strain on the voice, and the general physical endurance of the singer, and Mme. Nordica travels with every conceivable luxury to fortify herself against the hardships of life on tour. From beginning to end of her seven months trip she travels and lives in her private car which has been specially arranged for her and is a veritable little palace on wheels. The car contains a fairly large music room where Madame can practice daily, a charming little salon, three bedrooms, besides bathroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Mme. Nordica's suite on tour consists of a lady companion, a secretary, an accompanist, her own veteran cook, who is a past master of his art, two men servants, and two maids. When she arrives at the city where a concert is to be given, her car is shunted to a siding and there she lives until the time comes for the continuation of her journey to the next city.

In her intervals of idleness, Mme. Nordica has three beautiful homes in America at her disposal; a large country house at Ardley, on the Hudson River, a bungalow of enormous dimensions at Deal Beach, on Long Island, and a picturesque little farmhouse at Martha's Vineyard, in Maine, which has become a kind of Nordica museum, since it contains



MME. LILLIAN NORDICA
America's Greatest Song Bird and the Greatest Wagnerian Singer in the World.

the costumes she has worn in her famous roles, photographs of her at all ages and in her operatic parts, pictures of her English ancestors who came over to America in the seventeenth century, and the antique furniture inherited from them. The great prima donna has yet another estate near Hempstead, on Long Island, which is devoted exclusively to the purpose of providing a refuge for her old broken-down servants and for her old pet animals. This humane establishment stands in grounds covering fourteen acres, and here the old half-blind, tottering dogs and horses and other favorite animals end their days in luxurious comfort, tended with all possible care by Mme. Nordica's pensioned butlers, cooks and gardeners.

"Why do you go on singing?" is a question often put to Mme. Nordica by her friends and admirers. "You have worked hard for many years," they say, "and you have gained fame and fortune." Incidentally you have a wealthy husband (the well known New York banker, Mr. Geo. W. Young), and thus a surfeit of riches; why then do you continue to spend the greater part of the year in the strenuous occupation of giving concerts several times a week?

To such inquiries Mme. Nordica responds that art is to every artist the breath of life. It is not the greed of gold, not the love of applause, nor the craving for publicity, but just a passionate devotion to her art that chains her to the stage and concert platform when she might be enjoying well-earned repose in one of her country homes. The prima donna is in warm sympathy with the feminist movement, and joins in the demand for women's suffrage. At an early age of her operatic career, Mme. Nordica enjoyed the exceptional privilege of studying her Wagnerian roles under the personal tuition of Frau Cosima Wagner, the widow of the composer, whom she visited for this purpose at Bayreuth. Frau Cosima Wagner knows every note of her husband's musical masterpieces, and remembers every single gesture and movement required in acting the different parts on the stage, so that she was an ideal teacher for Mme. Nordica, who acknowledges with gratitude that she owes much of the success achieved as "Elsa" and "Isolde" to her careful instructions. A warm friendship still exists between Frau Wagner, now a confirmed invalid, and the American prima donna.

Burns Opposes Emigration

London.—John Burns, president of the board of trade, in the house of commons recently spoke against the subsidizing of state immigration, maintaining that to stimulate the present number of immigrants would be courting social and political disaster.

PLANNING NEW LINES

C. P. R. TO CONSTRUCT LINES NORTH AND SOUTH

Millions of Dollars to Be Spent in British Columbia to Tap Coal Fields—North and South Line to Be Built Through the Heart of Alberta and Saskatchewan—Survey Parties Out.

Winnipeg.—That the Canadian Pacific railway is inclined to believe that closer trade relation are likely to be established in the near future between Canada and the United States is suggested by the fact that the company is this year evidently planning for the construction of new north and south lines.

In British Columbia the company is at the present time spending money by the million in arranging for connections between that province and the United States. The cost of construction there is very heavy, but nothing has deterred the corporation in its undertakings.

The special transportation business which is in view in that province is that connected with coal. The immense deposits in southern British Columbia will yield supplies for hundreds of years to come, and there is already a huge demand in the far western states.

A still more important undertaking of the company, with reference to which some information is available, is the construction of a north and south line right through the heart of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

This new line will run from Edmonton in almost a direct line to Swift Current. From this point it will proceed southwest and will run across the international boundary probably one hundred miles west of Portal. It will according to the report join the Soo line near the big bend in the Missouri river.

Of this proposed north and south line there are already a number of sections under construction. Men are now engaged in building the line northwest and southeast from Swift Current. From Edmonton to Sedgewick, the line was surveyed several years ago, and this portion will without question be completed at a very early date.

Between Sedgewick and Swift Current there are now a number of survey parties in the field. The new road will pass through Coronation, a new town on the Lacombe branch. North from Coronation there will be two branches, built, and southwest from that place the line will be built into Swift Current. As stated the contractors are now at work on this portion from the Swift Current end.

The Soo line has already under operation a branch running northwest which would connect with this new north and south line, affording direct connection with the Twin Cities and the south and east.

HUGE POULTRY FARM

New Company Will Have Eight Thousand Head on Kootenay Lake

Nelson, B.C.—Within a few weeks there will be eight thousand head of poultry at Russell & Co.'s ranch at Mile Point on the west arm of Kootenay Lake, according to P. J. Gleazer, a member of the new company formed to operate the largest poultry farm in the interior of the province. Already incubators with a capacity of three thousand eggs have been installed and the first hatch of about two thousand five hundred chickens saw daylight recently. So far the company has imported two thousand White Plymouth Rocks from Indiana, and one thousand Anconas from Brantford, Ont.

Negotiations are Far from Complete

London.—A semi-official statement from Paris recently says that the geographical limits of French territory concessions in Africa which France has made to Germany are still to be discussed. It also develops that the consent of England, Russia, Austria and Italy are indispensable to the arrangements. This confirms the view that the announcement of a Franco-German agreement was somewhat premature. Should the four powers fail to give their consent to the re-adjustment to territory boundaries in Africa, it is asserted that another international conference will be necessary, which France is anxious to avoid. Whatever rights France may be willing to grant Germany in Morocco, if any, England is certain to insist on being accorded equal rights. Indications are that the negotiations will drag on for some weeks.

Find Another Big River in Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—A big river has been discovered in Canada. It is new in the sense that no one had any conception of its extent. The Forcuping river is a tributary known as the Black Crow. Until a month or so ago no one believed that the Black Crow was more than twenty or thirty miles long. It is now known to be hundreds of miles long.

The discoverers are the surveyors delineating the international boundary in the far north. The last word received from them was that they had traversed 300 miles of the Black Crow. Access to the Arctic ocean will be rendered much easier from the northern portion of Canadian territory.

The Quebec Terminals

Ottawa.—Tenders have been called by the National Transcontinental Railway commission for the construction of the terminals of the N. T. R. at Quebec. Tenders must be in by Aug. 31, and each must be accompanied by a cheque for one hundred thousand dollars.

Traffic on Canada's Canals

Ottawa, Ont.—Up until June 30 traffic in Canadian canals totalled 14,919,225 tons as compared with 11,351,116 in the period corresponding, or increase of 3,567,343 tons. Some 800 canal alone furnished 3,568,169.

GREAT DISCOVERY AT NELSON

Five Metals in the Platinum Group Has Been Found in Immense Quantities

Nelson, B. C.—Not since the days of the gold rush to Cariboo has there been so much excitement over a mining discovery in British Columbia, as that which has followed the announcement by A. Gordon French, an eminent metallurgical chemist, that five metals in the platinum group in immensely valuable quantities were found in a dyke of considerable width and many miles in length, hitherto thought to be valueless from a mining standpoint, which extends in a westerly direction almost from the city of Nelson.

The five metals are platinum, palladium, rhodium, osmium and iridium. Since the news leaked out it has developed that several local men have been staking claims by the score along the location of the dyke in the past few days, and dozens of prospectors have left the city in the morning to return in the evening and record from one to a dozen claims. By every train and boat prospectors, engineers and promoters, attracted by the discovery, are arriving. On the streets and in the hotels the discovery is the one topic of conversation.

SMUGGLERS ACTIVE IN NORTH

Provincial Police are Very Busy Suppressing Illicit Traffic Along G. T. P.

Edmonton.—Edmonton detectives of the provincial government are kept constantly on the alert to prevent smuggling of whisky into the construction camps on the G. T. P. west of Edson. All freight proceeding west is subjected to close scrutiny and many innocent looking boxes, trunks and barrels are found to contain a consignment of contraband fluids. A man walking west along the grade and carrying a suit case was stopped by a detective and the suit case on examination proved to contain two coal oil cans each of gallon capacity filled with whisky. Cases of beer have been dug up from under the ground and fished from the bottoms of sloughs.

Recently 362 quart bottles of sealed whisky were discovered in pork barrels which had been unloaded from a train. There was no clue to the identity of either consignor or consignee.

THE BREAD COMBINE

The New Trust Expects to Put Out 1,000,000 Loaves Per Week

Toronto.—At a meeting of the representatives of the different companies held here recently arrangements were concluded for the organization of the new big Canada Bread Co., which is to have its plants situated in all the large cities of Canada.

At the outset from the business taken over the company will have its modern plants located in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, but it is announced that arrangements will be made almost immediately to establish plants in all the larger cities. Cawthra Mulock is president.

It is the intention of the company by extending its present plants and erecting new ones in Montreal and Winnipeg to increase its output to 1,000,000 loaves of bread a week. One million dollars cash has been placed in the treasury.

More Doubtful in France

Paris.—According to a statement issued by the Franco-German situation over Morocco shows a tendency to ameliorate. Germany since the last interview between Ambassador Cambon and Foreign Secretary Von Kiderlein-Waechter, considering her original propositions as beyond modification, it is certain that a relaxation in the situation has resulted.

Nevertheless it cannot be disguised that there still is a considerable margin between German pretensions and the concessions France is disposed to make and that while the turn taken by the negotiations evokes satisfaction, exaggerated optimism is out of place until further interviews between Ambassador Cambon and Major Von Kiderlein-Waechter result in a complete agreement.

Portugal's Bread Line Boisterous

Lisbon (via Badajoz, Spain).—Several clashes between the government and large crowds occurred in the streets of Lisbon recently and the cavalry repeatedly charged the mob and many arrests were made. Four thousand persons marched to the parliament buildings where the national assembly was in session to protest against the high prices of food. They tried to break through the line of infantry which had been hastily summoned to protect the chamber. Some revolver shots were fired at the soldiers from the crowd whereupon the troops charged and scattered the mob. The manifestations were continued at intervals during the night.

Prince Ching is Going to Resign

London.—The Times' Pekin correspondent in a dispatch printed recently refers to the probable resignation of Prince Ching from the premiership. According to newspaper reports, Prince Ching applied for leave of absence on account of feeble health and because of the visit of his son of London as a delegate to the coronation of King George had shown him that foreigners feel an increasing contempt there will be something doing.

The Chinese press complains that Prince Ching, the premier's son, was allotted an undignified position in the coronation procession.

Lots of Money to Carry on Work

Ottawa.—With over fifty millions of supply voted by parliament before dissolution and an expenditure so far of about twenty-eight millions, the government still has about twenty-five millions available to carry on the administration until the new parliament meets in October.

Enthusiastic Over Prospects

Toronto.—J. Hunt, of London, Ont., a director of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., and a prominent grain man, who has just returned from his annual inspection of crops in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, is very enthusiastic over the prospects. He says the yield of wheat will be from 200,000,000 to 225,000,000. Some of the fields go to 25 bushels to the acre. No trace of rust did he see.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON VII.—THIRD QUARTER, FOR AUG. 13, 1911.

Text of the Lesson, Jer. xxxvi, 20-32. Memory Verses, 23, 24—Golden Text, Isa. xl, 8—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

There are to me two great foundation truths throughout the whole Bible—"God is love" and "The Lord is not willing that any should perish." These very words are found in I John iv, 8, 16; II Pet. iii, 9, but these truths are everywhere in the book. Note the reason He gives why Jeremiah is to write this particular book, "that they may return every man from his evil way, that I may forgive their iniquity and their sin" (verse 3).

We know from chapter xxxii, 1, 2, that Jeremiah was a prisoner during part of Zedekiah's reign, but we also find him a prisoner in today's lesson, the events of which occurred in the fourth year of Jehoiakim or in the fourth year after the death of good King Josiah (verses 1, 5). He suffered much because of the Lord's message, which he so faithfully delivered, so much that he said at one time, "I was like a lamb or an ox that is brought to the slaughter," and at another time he said: "I am in derision daily; every one mocketh me: I will not make mention of Him nor speak any more in His name" (chapter xl, 18; xx, 7-9). He did not keep this resolution, for the fire was so hot within him that he could not but speak. This makes us think of Peter and John in Acts iv, 19, 20, May we all have the same fire in us.

Baruch was evidently Jeremiah's scribe who did the writing for him, and to whom he said in this very time, as we read in Jer. xlv: "Seeketh thou great things for thyself? Seek them not." It was a message from the Lord to him through Jeremiah. Let us take it too.

Notice in verses 4-7, 17, 18, how this book was written. The words were the Lord's, the mouth was Jeremiah's and the pen was Baruch's. That is inspiration. The Lord did not give Jeremiah the thoughts that he might put them into words, but He gave him the very words. Hear David also concerning the psalms which he wrote, "The Spirit of the Lord spake by me, and His word was in my tongue" (II Sam. xxiii, 2). This is in perfect accord with II Pet. i, 21.

As Jeremiah was shut up, Baruch was to take the book and read from it to all the people the words of the Lord in the Lord's house. This he did in the ninth month of the fifth year of Jehoiakim as the people were gathered on the fasting day (verses 6, 9). Then went one and told the princes what he had heard, and the princes sent for Baruch, that he might come and read to them the words of the book. This he did, and although the words were then afraid, they said they would tell the king these words. So they kept the book, but advised Baruch that he and Jeremiah would do well to hide where no one could find them.

The Lord evidently guided them where to hide, for it is said, "The Lord so hid Elijah that no one could find him (I Kings xviii, 3; xviii, 10), and all true believers should greatly rejoice in Col. iii, 3, "Your life is hid with Christ in God."

After the princes told the king what they had heard from the book he had brought and read to him in the presence of the princes, he was in the winter house with a fire burning on the hearth before him (verses 20-22). As the king heard it he deliberately cut it with his penknife, portion by portion, and cast it into the fire until he had burned up the whole book. Although several pleaded with him not to burn it, he would not listen to them: None present seemed to be afraid nor rend their garments, for were they not in the presence of the king and therefore safe in indorsing what he did? Besides, a king who would send into Egypt for a prophet in order to kill him might not hesitate to kill some of them if they stood against him.

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N. B.—Calendar on Application.
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To take orders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Women's Department, 222 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN'S COLIC, THERMINE, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is as safe as sugar. Be sure and ask for 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup' and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle."

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursar Enlargements, Rickets, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Burns, Stings, Itches, Swellings, Pains, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, and all other skin diseases. It is the best remedy for all these ailments. It is as safe as sugar. Be sure and ask for 'Absorbine' and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle."

A Big Catch

Woman expects more for her money than man. I was in a five-and-ten-cent store one day when a woman came in and said to the clerk: "Give me one of those five-cent mouse traps, and hurry up, please, I want to catch a train."

Middle-aged graduates of an academy in Auburn, Me., were discussing school days. "What became of that red-headed Goodwin boy who was so afraid of the girls?" asked one. "He has just been divorced from his fourth wife," said the graduate who had kept up with the times.—From the Chicago Post.

Baby Nearly Died with Itching Rash

Mrs. M. C. Maitland, of Jasper, Ont., tells in the following letter of her child's remarkable cure by the Cuticura Remedies: "When my boy was about three months old his head broke out with a rash which was very itchy and raw. We tried everything we could but he got worse all the time. It spread to his arms, legs, and then to his entire body. He was so bad that he came near dying. The rash would itch so that he would scratch till the blood ran and a thin yellowish stuff would be all over his yellow in the morning. He had to put mittens on his hands to prevent him tearing the skin. He was almost a skeleton and his little hands were skin like claws. "He was had about eight months when we tried Cuticura Remedies. I had not heard him in his cradle in the daytime for a long while. I washed him with Cuticura Soap and put on one application of Cuticura Ointment and he was so good that he could sleep. You don't know how glad I was he felt better. I took one box of Cuticura Ointment and pretty near one box of Cuticura Soap to cure him. I think our boy would have died but for the Cuticura Remedies and I shall always remain a firm friend of them. He was cured more than twenty years ago and there has been no return of the trouble." (Signed) Mrs. M. C. MAITLAND, Jasper, Ont.

No more convincing proof of the efficacy and economy of the Cuticura Remedies could be given. As in this instance, a single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment were sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug Chem. Corp., Sole Importers, Boston, U. S. A. Send for free Cuticura Booklet on skin and scalp diseases.



W. N. U., No. 857.

PROGRESS OF WIRELESS.

The System is Rapidly Spreading All Over the World.

By the law of the land no vessel carrying fifty or more persons, including passengers and crew, may leave any port in the United States on a voyage of more than 200 miles after July 1 unless it is equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least 100 miles, day or night, in charge of a competent operator.

Even without the strong encouragement of the law, without any inducement whatever beyond the cold logic of achievement, the world's installation of wireless telegraph apparatus had grown to a grand total of 1,520 stations on ship and shore, exclusive of foreign warships and amateur outfits, up to Oct. 1, 1910, according to a directory compiled by the United States navy department. Of this total 821 were on steamships, yachts and tugs throughout the world. Of the shore stations the United States had 204, of which eighty-eight were on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, forty-eight were on the great lakes, fifty-one on the Pacific coast, sixteen in Alaska and three in the interior. The United States navy had 344 ship and forty-seven shore stations, the army thirty shore and sixteen ship stations.

In 1909 the Marconi company transmitted between ship and shore messages aggregating 510,000 words. The transatlantic business ranges from 50,000 to 75,000 words a week. The British postoffice department reported that in the three months ending Oct. 1, 1910, twice as many wireless messages were sent and received as in any other corresponding period. As the first step toward establishing a ring of wireless stations completely encircling the United Kingdom the government has purchased the stations already in operation. The New Zealand government recently asked for bids for erecting five wireless stations, while fifteen new wireless stations now being constructed along the Amazon and Paraguay rivers in Brazil will be in operation before the end of the year.—Technical World Magazine.

MEN'S HATS MIGHTY DEAR.

That is, For Those in the Fashionable Swim in New York.

New York men's hats cost more than New York women's hats, not in the first outfit, but in the maintenance. A woman pays from \$5 to \$30 for her elaborate hat, on the average, anchors it to her head, and there it stays, except when it is replying in its home receptacle. But not so with a man. On certain occasions etiquette requires that he uncover his head, and that is when the expense of maintenance begins its insidious work.

A bachelor of Gramercy park who takes his meals at restaurants has kept tab on his hat expense and made a report. He is an economical man in his dress, clothing himself well, but taking scrupulous care of his attire. He pays \$5 for his derby hat and keeps it in good condition for six months. When he goes to a restaurant he always finds attendants ready to assist him in taking care of it. His bookkeeping shows that the hat he discarded on April 1 had cost him \$35.80 in tips, which, added to the original cost, makes \$40.80.

"Rather expensive hat, and I think that the Indians have a great advantage over us," was the bachelor's comment.—New York Herald.

Ireland is Doing Pretty Well.

Ireland isn't so badly off as some reports that reach this country would indicate. A correspondent of the Chicago News writes that "figures have been compiled showing that the country possesses more than 24,000,000 hens and 250,000 goats. It is exporting nearly \$20,000,000 worth of poultry produce, while England imports \$35,000,000 worth of eggs." He adds that "Ireland, according to these figures, is becoming a second Denmark. The increase in poultry is due principally to the establishment of co-operative depots, which have steadily multiplied. The recently started society called the United Irish Women is rapidly becoming a force in the development of agriculture, and it is believed that the efforts of the organization will result in a greatly reduced emigration."

His Fortune.

"Who is that handsome young man standing over there?" inquired an old gentleman of a rich old lady at a party. "That's my son-in-law. He's a very brilliant young man; made a large fortune by the law." "Indeed!" said the old gentleman. "How's that?" "The law made him my daughter's husband."—Answers.

Foolish Question
Passenger—"Going to oil the engine?"
Engineer—"Naw, the conductor wants the oil can to punch tickets with."

SCARCITY OF FEED
The intense heat without rain has made feed scarce, and it will be necessary to use every pound of coarse fodder available. Straw, cornstalks and even coarse hay are not easily assimilated, which means considerable waste of feed and impaired thrift of the animal. The addition of a small quantity of Herbageum will enable the animal to thoroughly assimilate even the coarsest feeds, and they become a valuable feed for calves and pigs when seasoned with Herbageum. Whey contains considerable nourishment, but of itself is not easily digested.

The contributor wrote—"The enclosed are original and have never been published." The editor answered—"I can quite believe it."

Small but Potent—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are small, but they are effective in action. Their fine qualities as a corrector of stomach troubles are known to thousands and they are in demand everywhere by those who know what a safe and simple remedy they are. They need no introduction to those acquainted with them, but to those who may not know them they are presented as the best preparation on the market for disorders of the stomach.

A woman who won't worry a bit about taking on twenty pounds of weight will go wild about taking on two years of age.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Do you consider Wobblerton's humor original, Binks?" asked Dubleigh. "Sure it is," said Binks. "Absolutely. I don't believe there is any humor in existence that antedates Wobblerton's jokes."—Judge.

A shabby old cottage on the outskirts of a village was suddenly transformed by paint and paper into an attractive little house, and a summer resident of the place, who knew the occupants to be a poor widow and her ne'er-do-well son, was curious about the change. He inquired about it at the gate. "Yes, sir," replied the old lady, smilingly, "my son's in work now. Makes good money, 'e does, too. Al 'e has to do is to go twice to the circus every day, and put 'is head in the lion's mouth. The rest of the time 'e 'as to 'e'f."

In the treatment of summer complaints the most effective remedy that can be used is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard preparation and many people employ it in preference to other preparations. It is a highly concentrated medicine and its sedative and curative qualities are beyond question. It has been a popular medicine for many years and thousands can attest its superior quality in overcoming dysentery and kindred complaints.

Maybe in the next world the dead beats have to work it all out stoking the fiery furnace at a dollar a century.

When the windows refuse to slip up and down easily, take a small piece of soap and rub it along the groove.

"Isn't this taxicab going rather slowly," asked the impatient man. "You're looking at the wrong place," replied the driver. "You want to quit observing the passing scenery and keep your eye on the fare register."—Washington Star.

"I don't know what to do about this portrait," said the artist. "Can't you get the likeness?" "Oh, yes, but I'm doubtful about how far to go. If I don't make it look like him, the critics will roast it, and if I do, he'll refuse to pay for it."—Washington Star.

Baby Eczema for Three Years

Three Doctors and Scores of Treatments Failed

The Dreadful Itching Was Stopped and the Sores Healed by

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Here is an illustration of the wonderful control which Dr. Chase's Ointment has over torturing, itching eczema. By its soothing influence it stops the itching, and it heals the sores as if by magic.

Mrs. Wm. Miller, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "My daughter, Mary, when six months old contracted eczema, and for three years the disease baffled all treatment. Her case was one of the worst that had ever come under my notice, and she apparently suffered what no pen could ever describe. I had three different doctors attend her, all to no purpose whatever, and all kinds of balms, lotions, and soaps were tried, with no results.

"Finally I decided to try Dr. Chase's Ointment and to my surprise she immediately began to improve, and was completely cured of that long-standing disease. That was four years ago, when we lived at Cornwall, Ont., and as not a symptom has shown itself since, the cure must be permanent. With a grateful heart I give this testimony to the great value of Dr. Chase's Ointment."

In scores of ways Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful in every home to allay skin irritations and heal and cure sores, wounds and ulcers. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

bled Them White.

The Treatment in Fever Cases Till Quinine Wrought a Change.

In 1832, when the French were conducting a campaign of conquest in Algeria, the mortality among the troops and colonists there was frightful. France was being continually called upon for fresh levies of men and youths to supply this terrible loss, chiefly from fever incidental to the climate.

At that time the practice of bleeding still prevailed. "Bleed them till they are white" was the injunction which Broussais, the head physician of the French, gave to his followers when the condition of the soldiers was reported to him.

At Bone in one year out of an effective force of 5,500 men, 1,100 died of illness in the hospital. Most of them had been "bled to the white."

At this time the effects of sulphate of quinine were known, but few physicians ventured to employ it. One, Mollot, had interested himself in the new remedy and, going to Bone in the medical service of the government, he resolved to see if it would not reduce the frightful mortality, which was one to every three and one-half men who entered the hospital.

At first he employed the quinine merely as an adjunct to the bleeding. He soon found that bleeding was killing the men and that quinine was saving them. Little by little he left off bleeding, to the great scandal of the medical profession.

Exactly in proportion as the bleeding ceased the deaths in the hospital decreased. In two years the deaths fell off from one in three and a half of all who entered the hospital to one in twenty and finally to one in forty-six. Mollot, quite naturally enough, became an earnest opponent of bleeding, but he was so actively resisted and so ceaselessly vilified that he became embittered toward his colleagues.

Nearly thirty years passed before Mollot saw the complete triumph of his ideas. Doctors continued to bleed their patients heartily for all manner of ills. But in 1860 Mollot was made commander of the Legion of Honor and chief of the medical staff of the French army, and his influence, with others, in bringing about a virtual revolution in the practice of medicine was fully recognized.—Harper's Weekly.

Missed a Train That Was a Day Late.

When the Swifts City division of the Illinois Central was built it was known as the Indiana and Illinois Southern. It was a narrow gauge road; the roadbed was bad, the engines and cars were built on a miniature scale, and while there was a schedule, had a train been on time the fact would have been regarded as a miracle. The road was known as the "Try-Weaky." On one occasion Josiah McConnell desired to go to Swift City from Sullivan, but missed the train by a minute or two. The clock at the station showed that the train had left Sullivan five minutes ahead of time, and McConnell sued the railroad company for \$5,000 damages. On a trial of the case it was proved beyond a doubt that the train McConnell missed should have gone the day before and was really twenty-three hours and fifty-five minutes late.

Lettres de Cachet.

Lettres de cachet was the name given in France to warrants sealed with the king's seal ordering persons to be thrown into prison or exiled. The first came into use about 1670 and shortly became one of the popular terrors of France. It is said that no less than 9,000 lettres de cachet were issued during the reign of Louis XIV, and 80,000 during the reign of Louis XV. In many cases these terrible documents were secretly sold and used as a source of illicit revenue. They were frequently signed in blank, and the holder of one of these royal terrors could write in the name of any person against whom he happened to have a grudge. The national assembly abolished this iniquitous privilege of issuing lettres de cachet on Nov. 1, 1789.

Juvenile Logic.

Little Mabel's mother was expecting Mabel's auntie on a visit. Just as she was almost due to arrive a telegram came, which read: "Missed train. Will start at same time tomorrow." Mabel hurried home from school, expecting to greet her auntie, instead of which she was shown the telegram. She read it through carefully and laboriously, and then she remarked: "How silly of auntie, mamma!" "Why, dear?" inquired her mother. "Well, don't you see that if she starts at the same time tomorrow she will miss the train again?"—Illustrated Bits.

Absurd.

Bootmaker (who has a deal of trouble with his customers)—I think, sir, if you were to cut your corns I could more easily find you a pair. Choleric Old Gentleman—Cut my corns, sir! I ask you to fit me a pair of boots to my feet, sir! I'm not going to plane my feet down to fit your boots!—London Telegraph.

Very Diplomatic.

"You say De Skill plays an ideal game of golf?" "Yes. He plays well enough to make it interesting for an influential friend without actually beating him."—New York Telegram.

ANOTHER ALLIANCE.

Young Canadian Weds Society Woman In the Old Land.

Anglo-Canadian marriages have been quite in vogue this spring. London has been the scene of at least two large fashionable weddings recently, which attracted much interest in the Dominion. Not long ago Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., was married and some of the most eminent people in English public life attended his wedding. Just the other day, Mr. Claude G. Bryan, son of Canon Bryan, Toronto, married Miss Annette Furness, niece and ward of Lord Furness, the great ship baron. This wedding, too, was a big social event.

Mr. Bryan, like Mr. Greenwood, has mainly made his way by his own unaided efforts, helped by a rather Irish temperament in certain incidents of his career. He is a graduate of Jameson Avenue Collegiate Institute, Toronto, and the University of Toronto—Class of 1896. At Varsity, he was a well-known member of the Kappa Alpha Greek Letter Society. On leaving Varsity, for three years young Bryan was reporter on The Globe, Toronto, part of the time serving as secretary to Mr. J. S. Willison, then editor-in-chief. While covering assignments for his paper he one day met Sir Gilbert Parker at the Queen's Hotel. The novelist wanted a secretary. He was attracted to Bryan by that young man's boyish vivacious ways, and engaged him. For some time Mr. Bryan resided in England with Sir Gilbert. From secretary he rose to be his literary collaborator. Mr. Bryan and Sir Gilbert combined in producing in 1903, "Old Quebec, a History of New France." The actual writing of this work, which is generally credited to Sir Gilbert Parker, was done entirely by Mr. Bryan. While in London, Mr. Bryan wrote numerous short stories and articles for magazines—contributing occasionally to the Canadian Magazine.

He has for some time now lived in New York and Indianapolis as chief executive officer for a large insurance corporation.

His history, he met during his engagement with Sir Gilbert Parker. The tastes of the young couple are largely identical. Miss Furness is a literary woman of no little note, the author of several bright romances. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will reside for the future in London, in the magnificent home presented to them by Lord Furness, next door to Lord Charles Beresford. It is understood that Mr. Claude Bryan will be the next Canadian to contest a seat for the British House of Commons.

More About Sir Wilfrid.

The London Journal, Modern Society, once more favors its readers with a long distance information about Canada's Premier. Undoubtedly one of the most interesting visitors to our shores just now is Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has been described as "The Simple Life Prime Minister." Although he possesses a knighthood, he is at heart as democratic as Lloyd-George himself. "Titles and badges," he said on one occasion, "do not make the man, and I myself would prefer to be called simple Wilfrid Laurier." Indeed, considering his high public position, Canada's Premier is almost too modest, but his sterling character and wonderful powers of oratory have won him the affection of all classes. It is interesting to note that, although Sir Wilfrid is the virtual ruler of millions of English-speaking men and women, he himself was not able to speak a word of English until he was eighteen. Up to that age he could only talk in French, and his first lessons in English were received from an old Scotch farmer, to whose house young Laurier used to go for family worship. Sir Wilfrid is very advanced in all his ideas, and some time ago he publicly expressed himself as being in favor of woman's suffrage. "Well," said a lady member of the audience, "if you give us the vote, you will find that we shall vote for you and the Liberal party." "Oh, no doubt," replied Sir Wilfrid with a knowing smile. "You are just like the men. You want something first, and when you have got it, you will show your gratitude—if you don't forget it."

Better Homes For Working Men.

Ottawa has a Model Homes Association which proposes to help working men to get cheap and suitable plans for the houses which they are to build in the Capital City. The underlying idea is that the working men will get better homes and the City of Ottawa will have more pleasing workmen's houses. It is proposed to select a certain number of plans from a large number which have been submitted by architects from all over the Dominion and to supply copies of these model plans at a nominal price. The City Council has made a grant to the association and some private funds are available. In addition, Controller Hestey has offered to give a site and a thousand dollars in cash to the association for the erection of the first model home.

Gas to Burn.

The visitor to the Canadian town of Medicine Hat is struck by the sight of street lamps burning in the day. The reason is that the city obtains the whole of its light and heat from the natural gas stored in the caverns of the earth beneath. The City Council, having an inexhaustible supply of gas, has found it cheaper to let the street lamps burn all day than to pay labor to light and turn them out. It is said that not a ton of coal is used in the town in a year, the lighting, heating of buildings and the cooking of food all being done by the natural supply of gas.

A Wireless Feat.

One hour by wireless from Glace Bay, Cape Breton, to Dakar, on the coast of French Western Africa, is the astonishing feat accomplished by the Glace Bay wireless station. The message was flashed to the Eiffel tower at Paris and from there relayed to Dakar station, the whole operation taking only sixty minutes.

No Man is Stronger Than His Stomach



A strong man is strong all over. No man can be strong who is suffering from weak stomach with its consequent indigestion, or from some other disease of the stomach and its associated organs, which impair digestion and nutrition. For when the stomach is weak or diseased there is a loss of the nutrition contained in food, which is the source of all physical strength. When a man "doesn't feel just right," when he doesn't sleep well, has an uncomfortable feeling in the stomach after eating, is languid, nervous, irritable and despondent, he is losing the nutrition needed to make strength.

Such a man should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enriches the blood, invigorates the liver, strengthens the kidneys, nourishes the nerves, and so GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH TO THE WHOLE BODY.

You can't afford to accept a *cheap* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Ltd.

CALGARY :: WINNIPEG :: REGINA

The Largest Printers' Supply House in Canada. We Carry in Stock Cylinder Presses, Job Presses, Paper Cutters, Type and Material. Can Fill Orders for Complete Equipment from our Stock. We are the Largest Ready Print Publishers in the West. We Publish Ready Prints from our Winnipeg, Calgary and Regina Houses.

Order From Nearest Branch

An Easy-Going Man
"He's dying very calmly," observed the physician, as he felt the pulse of the sufferer.
"Do like John," softly spoke the prospective widow; "he was always an easy-going man."

There's a Reason
"Just see how high that ship is out of the water, Alfred! Why is that?"
"Why, don't you understand, dear, that sometimes the water's low?"
Us—"Come right in, old man, and see out new baby! There—ain't he great?"
He—"Oh, yes! Fine! Well, they say homely babies grow up to be handsome—that is, you can be thankful—er, well, how much he looks like his mother, I mean!"—Toledo Blade.

CURED HIS BLADDER TROUBLE

Mr. Herbert Bauer, of Davisville, says he owes Gin Pills a debt of gratitude which he can never repay. He suffered for years with Bladder Trouble, and could not pass Urine except by much straining, which caused great pain. Mr. Bauer sent for a free sample of Gin Pills. The first dose did him so much good that he ordered six boxes and began to take them regularly. A month's treatment completely cured him.

You can try Gin Pills before you buy them. Write National Drug and Chemical Co. (Dept. N. U.), Toronto, for free sample. At all druggists 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50.

House flies are hatched in manure and revel in filth. Scientists have discovered that they are largely responsible for the spread of Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Infantile Diseases of the Bowels, etc. Every packet of Wilson's Fly Pads will kill more flies than 300 sheets of sticky paper.

A man has to eat a good many fine dinners with friends to think all of them put together are worth one call from him.

The original

Gin Pills made by National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto, are sold only in this box.

Are Your Children Properly Fed?

LET us talk about the right feeding of children. Of course, you want your children to grow up strong and healthy; you want to equip them for the battle of life with rugged constitutions and good red blood. Now, the first step is to see that they are properly fed. And these words "properly fed" mean much in the diet of children. For it isn't quantity that counts, but quality.

There is no better food under Heaven for growing children than plenty of first class bread and butter. They thrive on it, grow strong and fat and rugged. Their systems crave it because it is a complete, well-balanced food.

But the bread must be good—the very best, and the best is made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR which contains the full nutriment of the best Red Fye wheat—for only wheat of this character contains enough of the right quality gluten to balance the starch. Gluten makes bone and muscle, starch makes fat. It takes the right combination of both to make properly balanced bread.

Bread made from OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is richest in blood building, muscle building, health building gluten. Children like it better and thrive better on it.

With "Royal Household" you need never have anything but the very best results for it is always the same, absolutely uniform, year in and year out and is just as good for Pastry as it is for Bread.

If parents knew this important difference between ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR and other flours they would never use any but "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD."

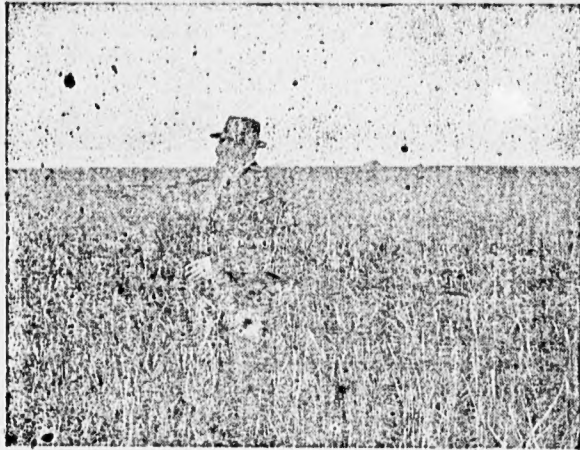
Send in your name and address also the name of your dealer to The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Winnipeg, and get that splendid book of tried Recipes called "Ogilvie's Book for a Cook."



A LITTLE STORY OF IRRIGATION

There were two men who had two adjoining quarter sections in the Canadian Pacific Railroad's Irrigation Block in Southern Alberta; one was a farmer, the other thought he was. They both got up early in the morning, cultivated their ground and planted their crops. The farmer employed irrigation intelligently; the other man trusted to the Lord to send the water along at the right time.

When the harvest came, the farmer took off 40 1-2 bushels of winter wheat to the acre, the other man took his note to the bank to have it renewed. The farmer made enough off his crop to:



1. Pay for the land at \$25 an acre

2. Reimburse himself for the expenditure in connection with cultivation of his land.

3. And to pay for the fences and other improvements on the land.

Irrigation farming is successful farming because it is business farming. You don't have to worry about weather conditions. Your crop is INSURED and your future and independence ASSURED.

Call at the office of the
**CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATION
COLONIZATION COMPANY, LTD.**
CALGARY, ALBERTA. and see the lands we have for sale.

McKie & Henderson
Real Estate Fire and Life Insurance
"List to the Song of Spring," and
LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US
We Have Some Really Good Buys
"DROP IN"

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO., Ltd.

Hardware Department
ADVICE TO THE BUSY HOUSEKEEPER:



**Wilson
Dress-hooks**

If you wish to improve the appearance of your garments and avoid the embarrassment of an unhooked and gaping skirt or waist, don't fail to try Wilson Dress-hooks.

We recommend them, as they can't come unhooked accidentally, are neat and invisible and will outwear several garments. Can't run or crush in the laundry.



Don't Spend a Whole Day
over the Wash Tub, when you can do the same
amount of work in less than half the time with
one of our **WASHING MACHINES**

We have five different Styles of Washers and
we can explain to you how

Wash day can be made the most
Pleasant Day in the week.

Something Special in our
Dry Goods Department

Boy Scouts Meeting

A meeting of the Boy Scouts Association was held last week in McKie & Henderson's office, there was a poor attendance. T. F. Rowe, acted as chairman.

After the reading of the minutes several accounts were passed for payment amounting to \$22.50. Scout-master Rev. T. Mitten explained that they represented the total cost of the nine days camp held by the Scouts. The expenses of the camp had been made very light owing to the kindness of the ladies sending provisions.

Dr. McIntyre, owing to the press of business feeling that he was unable to give sufficient time to the duties as Secretary, wished to resign the post.

On motion the resignation was accepted with regret, and the Rev. Duggan was unanimously elected to fill the position.

Scout-master Rev. T. Mitten announced that a narrow escape from drowning had occurred at the camp. He had not mentioned it before because he wished to report the occurrence to headquarters at Calgary and await their reply. That had been received and it recommended that the board pass a resolution to recommend Isaac Allen for the medal for life saving to the Governor General, who is the Chief Scout for Canada. Mr. Mitten explained that the boys were in bathing in the back water of the Bow River, where the water was assured as safe, but Victor Beaupre while wading got into an unknown hole and was soon in difficulties, he called for help and Allen, although unable to swim went to his assistance, and by a plucky effort managed to get out of the difficulty which he himself got into and at the same time brought Victor Beaupre to safety.

Mr. Mitten explained that help was near at hand, but the plucky action of Allen deserved recognition.

The meeting agreed with Mr. Mitten and passed an unanimous vote that Isaac Allen be recommended for the Humane Society medal for Life Saving.

The next meeting of the Scouts was called for Sept 6th.

TOWN AND DISTRICT

The dipping of the Indian cattle is expected to commence in about a week and the ladies will be enabled to spoil their nice dresses.

Fishing is becoming a popular pastime just now and all the sports are running around with bent pins in their pockets.

A woman isn't afraid of quarrelling with her husband as she is that the neighbors will hear it.

While coming to town one day last week Mrs. H. Harrison's horse became frightened and ran away. Mrs. Harrison was thrown out of the rig and besides being severely shaken up got a nasty cut over the eye. The horse was slightly injured and the shafts torn from the buggy.

At the meeting of the creamery directors Saturday one lady appeared and said she had 50 pounds of cream ready that day to turn over to the creamery. She was most anxious to know when she could make more money and do less work with her cows.

Mrs. W. W. Brown returned last week from a visit of several months to Ontario.

George Chambers, who has had charge of the C. P. I. Co. Irrigation work since early spring, was transferred to Bassano on Monday. George has become very popular in Gleichen during his stay, and while his many friends regret his departure, all are pleased to know that he has obtained a well-earned promotion and wish him all manner of good things.

Geo. Sangster was down from Calgary Saturday shaking hands with old acquaintances.

It is estimated that already over 61,000 acres of farm lands in the Province of Alberta have been purchased by New Englanders. The amount of money they have invested approximates \$1,250,000. Nearly all the farms are conducted on a co-operative basis which reduces the cost of operation about 25 per cent. Nearly all have been realizing big profits for the investors.

At Balgrogan Farm and Horse Ranch, close to Calgary, property of the well-known Scottish ranchman, John Turner, there is a crop of timothy, red top and brome of so thick a growth that it is impossible to cut it by mower or ordinary method, and had to be harvested like wheat or oats by binders. The crop will run four ton to the acre, which is nearly double the average yield of such crops per acre. It is stocked over a fifteen acre field in heavy shocks and presents a luxuriant appearance.

Mr. James M. Lingle, official stenographer for the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, and special writer for the "International Railway Journal," Philadelphia, "Travel," New York City, and the "Dominion Newspaper Syndicate," Montreal, is making a tour through Western Canada for the purpose of gathering information for a series of special articles on that country.

A branch of the Holy Name Society has been organized in Gleichen and most people will admit not before it should be. The organization took place at St. Victor's church. L. P. Grady was elected president and Father Simonin secretary-treasurer, there being sixteen members duly installed. Other branches are to be organized at different points very shortly. Name books, buttons and literature have been sent for, and in a short time the enthusiastic members hope to have a very strong association. The main object of the society is to prevent, as far as possible, the taking in vain of sacred names, and each member not only agrees to observe this, but also to use his influence with all others with whom he comes in contact. Every right-thinking man will readily acknowledge that the object is a worthy one and all should do their utmost to encourage the members. Profanity is far too prevalent and a mild protest from the members will do much to lessen it and make better men and boys.

You can't always tell which side of a fight will get the worst of it until a peacemaker dips in; then he's it.

There are still a few old-fashioned women who think it is a sign of sheer laziness to hire the washing done.

It is possible to stretch a honeymoon trip out to such a length that the bride will become homesick, although this isn't a very large world.

The man who put in overtime saving the world belongs to the union all right. At any rate he expects to be paid time and a half for his efforts.

In Spanish bull rings, 2,375 bulls are killed yearly, and 3,651 horses.

Two-thirds of the world's total beet-root crop is used for making sugar.

A man isn't as henpecked as possible until his wife begins to pick out his clothes.

Jugs are all right in their place, but a man who wants a drink had enough to take it out of one has too much thirst.

Gleichen's Meteorological Report

The following weather report is supplied by F. H. Blackburn, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	MAX.	MIN.
July. 26	70	50
27	71	43
28	78	47
29	68	51
30	67	49
31	72	47
Aug. 1	65	46

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THE PERFUME OF THE LADY IN BLACK

By GASTON LEROUX,
Author of "The Mystery of the Yellow Room."
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(Continued.)

Darzac cried out:
"It was thus, then, that he was able to enter the square tower under a disguise which made him without doubt my very image. It was thus that he was able to hide behind the panel in such a way that I did not see him myself when I came here to write my letters after quitting the Tower of the Bold, where I left my drawing. But how could Pere Bernier have opened to him?"

"Doubtless," replied Rouletabille, who had taken the hand of the Lady in Black in both his own as though he wished to give her courage, "he must have believed that it was yourself."

"That, then, explains the fact that when I reached my door I had only to push it open. Pere Bernier believed that I was within."

"Exactly. That is good reasoning," declared Rouletabille, "and Pere Bernier, who had opened to Darzac No. 1, had not troubled himself about No. 2 since he did not see him any more than yourself. You certainly reached the square tower at the moment that Salclair and myself called Bernier to the parapet to see whether he could help us in understanding the strange gesticulations of Old Bob, talking at the threshold of the Barma Grande to Mrs. Rance and Prince Galibb."

"But Mere Bernier!" cried M. Darzac. "She had gone into her lodge. Was she not astonished to see M. Darzac come in a second time when she had not seen him go out?"

"Let us suppose," replied the young reporter, with a sad smile—"let us suppose, M. Darzac, that Mere Bernier at that moment, the moment when you passed into your apartments—that is to say, when the second apparition of Darzac passed in—was occupied in picking up some of the potatoes spilled upon the floor, and we shall suppose the truth."

"Well, then, I can congratulate myself on the fact that I am still upon earth."

"Congratulations yourself, M. Darzac! Congratulations yourself!"
"When I remember that as soon as I entered my room I drew the bolts as I have told you that I did, that I began to work and that this wretch was hidden behind my back. Why, he might have killed me without hindrance!"

Rouletabille stepped close to Darzac and fixed his eyes upon him with a look that seemed to read his soul.
"Why did he not kill you, then?" he asked.

"You know very well that he was waiting for some one else," replied Darzac, turning his face sorrowfully toward the Lady in Black.

Rouletabille was now so close to Darzac that their shadows on the door looked like that of one strangely formed being. The lad put his two hands on the older man's shoulders.

"M. Darzac," he said, his voice again clear and strong, "I have a confession to make to you. When I began to understand how the 'body too many' had effected an entrance and when I had discovered that you did nothing to undeceive us in regard to the hour of 5 o'clock, at which we had believed—at which every one, rather, except my self believed—that you had entered the square tower, I felt that I had the right to suspect that the murderer was not the man who at 5 o'clock entered the square tower under the form of Darzac. I thought, on the contrary, that Darzac might be the true Darzac and you might be the false one. Ah, my dear Darzac, how I have suspected you!"

"That was madness," cried Darzac. "If I did not tell you the exact hour at which I entered the square tower it was because the time was somewhat vague in my own mind and I did not attach any importance to it."

"In such a manner," M. Darzac, continued Rouletabille without paying any attention to the interruptions of his interlocutor, the emotion of the Lady in Black and our attitude, more than ever filled with terror—"in such a manner as this I had thought that, you being Larsan, the man who was put in the sack was Darzac. Ah, the fancies that I have had and the useless suspicions!"

"Bah!" responded Mathilde's husband gloomily. "We are all suspicious here!"

Rouletabille began speaking again.
"You see, Darzac, there are two manifestations of Robert Darzac. To know which was the true one and which was the one which formed a disguise for Larsan my duty. Darzac—that which the power of pure reason showed me—was to examine without fear or reproach both of these manifestations in all impartiality. Thus I begin with you—Darzac."

Darzac replied:
"It does not matter since you sus-

pect me no longer. But you must tell me immediately who is Larsan. I insist upon it—I demand it!"
"We all demand it—and at once!" we all cried, turning upon both of them. Mathilde rushed up to her child and placed herself in front of him as if to protect him. We felt the paths of her attitude, but the scene had endured too long, and we were beyond the limits of patience.

"If he knows who is Larsan let him speak out and make an end of this!" exclaimed Arthur Rance.

And suddenly, just as the thought crossed my mind that I had heard the same cries of anger and impatience two years before at the court of assizes, another pistol shot sounded outside the door of the square tower, and we were all so seized with consternation that our anger fell away in a moment and we found ourselves not threatening Rouletabille, but entreating him to put an end as soon as possible to this intolerable situation.

As soon as the second shot was heard the countenance of Rouletabille changed completely. His face seemed transformed, and his whole being appeared to vibrate with a savage energy.

Laying aside the half bantering manner which he had used toward M. Darzac and which we had all found extremely disagreeable, he gently released himself from the clasp of the Lady in Black, who still clung to him, walked toward the door, folded his arms and said:

"You see, my friends, in an affair like this it does not do to neglect any point. There were two manifestations of Robert Darzac which entered the square tower. There were two manifestations which came out, and one of these was in the sack! That is where one loses oneself. And even now I do not wish to make any mistakes. Will Darzac, here present, permit me to say that I had a hundred excuses for suspecting him?"

Then I thought to myself: "How unlucky that he did not mention his suspicions to me! I would have told him about the map of Australia."

Darzac strode across the room and planted himself in front of the young reporter and said in a tone nearly inaudible from anger:

"What excuses? I ask you what excuses?"

"You will soon understand, my friend," said the reporter, with the utmost calmness. "The first thing that I said to myself while I was examining the conditions surrounding your manifestation of Larsan was this: 'Nonsense! If he were Larsan, would not Professor Stangerson's daughter have perceived it? That is self-evident, the common sense of that thought, is it not? But when I tried to look into the mind of the lady who has become Mme. Darzac I discovered beyond a doubt, monsieur, that all the while she could not free herself from just this fear—the fear that you might be Larsan!'"

Mathilde, who had fallen half fainting into a chair, gathered strength enough to start up and to protest against the words with a frightened, despairing gesture.

As for M. Darzac, his face was a picture of hopeless anguish.

CHAPTER XX.

"You Are Larsan!"

ROULETABILLE, still merciless, continued:

"When I recall all the acts of Mme. Darzac after your return from San Remo I can see now in each one of them an expression of the terror which she experienced from her fear that she should allow the secret to escape her. Everything must be said, everything must be explained, here and now if there is to be peace in the future! We are about to clear up the situation. There was nothing natural or happy in Mlle. Stangerson's behavior. The very eagerness with which she assented to your desire to hasten the marriage ceremony proved the longing she felt to definitely banish the torment of her soul."

"From the moment of your return from the south until the apparition at the railroad station, monsieur, she lived in the most utter misery. She was already crying for help—for help against herself, against her thoughts and perhaps even against you. But she dared not reveal her thought to any person, because she dreaded that any confidant might say to her—"

And Rouletabille leaned over and said in M. Darzac's ear, not so low that I could not hear, but so softly that the words did not reach Mathilde. "Are you going mad again?"

Then, lifting his head again, he continued:
"You ought to understand everything better now, my dear M. Darzac, both the strange coldness with which you were treated occasionally and also the fits of remorseful tenderness which in the doubt which filled her brain would impel Mme. Darzac to surround you with every evidence of attention and affection. I have fancied that you must have discovered that whenever Mme. Darzac looked at you she could not in spite of herself chase from her mind the image of Larsan, and consequently it was not the belief that she would have known it which removed my suspicions, since in spite of herself she entertained the fear all the while that you and Larsan were one. No, no, my suspicions were removed by another cause."

"They might have been removed," exclaimed M. Darzac at once ironically and despairingly—"they might have been removed by the simple course of reasoning that if I had been Larsan, having her for my wife, I would have had every cause for making her believe in Larsan's death. And I would have

never resuscitated myself. Was it not upon the day that Larsan returned to earth that I lost Mathilde?"

"Pardon, monsieur, pardon!" replied Rouletabille, whose face had grown as white as a sheet. "You are abandoning now, if I may say so, the directions of pure reason. The facts which you mentioned show us just the contrary of that which you believe we should see. For my part, it seems to me that when one has a wife who believes or who comes very near to believing that one is Larsan one has every interest in showing her that Larsan exists outside of oneself!"

As Rouletabille uttered these words the Lady in Black, supporting herself by groping with her hands against the wall as she walked, came stumbling to the side of Rouletabille and dejectedly with her eyes the face of Darzac, which had grown frightfully harsh and strained. The young man imperturbably went on.

(To be continued.)

LABOR CONDITIONS GOOD.

Outlook in Canada Rosy Says July Gazette.

Very satisfactory are industrial and labor conditions in Canada as reviewed by the Labor Gazette. In its general summary it says:

"There was general activity in nearly all branches of industry throughout Canada during the month of June. Prospects of an abundant harvest continue to be exceptionally good, sufficient rains having fallen during the first two weeks of the month to ensure prospects of good yields. While the coal mining industry in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia was impeded by labor disturbances there was, on the other hand, exceptional activity in the coal mines of Nova Scotia."

In all branches of manufacture prosperous conditions prevailed and arrangements were being made for the establishment of many new industrial institutions.

The general tone of the lumber trade was healthy.

Unskilled labor was well employed, railway construction absorbing a large number of men.

Generally speaking, all classes of labor were well employed, except in a few cases the supply of labor generally equalled the demand though arrangement for the additional help which will be required later in the season had not been completed.

Returns of immigration, trade and transportation continued to show large increases over those of the preceding year.

The number of trade disputes reported to have been in existence in Canada during June was twenty-seven, a decrease of seven compared with May, but an increase of nine compared with June 1910. About 205 firms and 15,010 employees were involved in these disputes, about 160 firms and 8,071 employees having been involved in new disputes of the month.

Industrial accidents occurring in 1902 individual work people in Canada during the month of June, 1911, were reported to the department of labor.

Of these eighty-two were fatal and 110 resulted in serious injuries. In addition eleven fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the department before June, 1911.

A Wonderful Memory.

An interesting incident occurred on the Montreal Stock Exchange the other day when Mr. Rodolphe Forget made what is now one of his periodic visits to the Exchange. The common stock of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company was, at the time, selling around 36, and Rodolphe started in to buy something like a thousand shares, and succeeded in doing so before the stock got very much above 37-1/2. Then, when it was noticed that he was buying such a large amount of the issue, other brokers started to buy, and at the end of the day the stock had gone as high as 39, and in the meantime Mr. Forget, it rather looked, had been able to turn round and sell all the stock that he had acquired in the morning, and at the end of the day had practically little or no more stock than he had when he started out, and yet the stock was selling at 39, as compared with 36 when he started in to buy it.

In his operations Mr. Forget is always favored with remarkable memory and has a decided advantage over most other brokers in that he is able to stand in the middle of a crowd and go along trading in 500 or 1,000 shares of a stock in small lots, both buying and selling, without being forced to jot every transaction down on a piece of paper until he has achieved what he has been after, when he can step aside to the desk and from memory write down from twenty to thirty different transactions that he may have put through in the course of five or ten minutes.

A Poor Memory.

They were watching the moonlight on Lake Ontario, and he was quoting verses from Omar Khayyam. From the poets they drifted to personalities, and he finally made a reference to their happiness the summer before.

"Last summer?" she echoed innocently. "Why, were you here last summer?"

"Was I here?" he repeated in indignation. "Why, we were engaged. I looked at him dreamily for a moment. 'Oh, so we were. But I always had a wretched memory for faces.'—Canadian Courier.

No "Uncles" in Quebec.

According to a recent report there is not a single pawnbroker in Quebec, the last person in that business having died about 30 years ago. Since that time no one has applied for a license. One reason is probably the high license fee required to be paid by persons wishing to engage in pawnbroking. Again, it may be due to the absence of extreme poverty among the native population and the ready assistance extended to deserving poor by a number of charitable organizations.

WATCHING THE ALIEN

HE IS USING AN UNDERGROUND SYSTEM AT THE BORDER.

Canada's Immigration Officials Have to Keep a Close Watch on the Multitudinous Ruses of the Professional Conductors Who Bring in Foreigners—Deportations Are the Rule in All the Frontier Towns.

Half a century has elapsed since fleeing slaves found freedom and liberty on Canadian soil by taking clandestine passage on the "Underground Railway." Many romantic tales are related even to this day of how certain colored refugees entered this country via the U.G.R.R. In colored settlements at Amherstburg, Harrow, Windsor, Sandwich, Chatham, Dresden, Buxton, and even in London, accounts of exciting adventures and the recitals of novelty in transportation have survived and have been elaborated upon and have been told so often that they constitute a quasi-folklore of the "twilight race" that settled in the southwestern peninsula of the province.

After all this period since the American civil war, the U.G.R.R. is in flourishing operation again, but there is a different clientele of patrons. The conductors who find profit in this employment on this line that has no stop to lay, no maintenance-of-ways department, no charter even, and no recognized president, secure their passengers among the undesirable immigrants, "the great unwashed" of foreign birth against whom the Canadian portals are closed.

A few years ago Uncle Sam brought down his obnoxious alien labor law and had immigration officials posted along the international border to see that it was enforced, that foreigners were made to pay a head tax and that the stringent immigration regulations of the ocean ports were put into effect in the interior as well. It was not many months before Canada discovered that some such steps were necessary also, and the unedifying spectacle was seen of undesirable persons being chased back and forth from one country to the other, a human battledore and shuttlecock game being the result.

Those who have had occasion to cross frequently at Windsor, Sarnia or Niagara Falls have seen many a poor unfortunate riding from border to border but unable to land until either the Canadian or the American officers gave in after conducting an investigation.

This establishment of protective measures along the frontier points is a comparatively new feature of immigration administration in Canada. It has been forced on the country, however, by the growing number of unwelcome candidates for citizenship. From the port of Windsor alone there have been, on the average, a hundred persons deported every week since the early spring. The officers have to be continually on their guard, as the U.G.R.R. conductors have displayed amazing ingenuity in evading the laws and the officials.

While the Michigan Central tunnel was being built at Windsor, it is estimated, there were scores of backdoor entrants who succeeded in gaining admission to the country by walking and crawling through the slimy tubes before the tunnel was actually opened for traffic and the seepage pumped out.

A rowboat here and a launch there crossed the Detroit River at Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg, from Belle Isle to the Walkerville shore and at any handy point on the St. Clair River in the vicinity of Sarnia.

At Sarnia, a late scene was a crowning victory a hundred years ago against a horde of invaders, has not been so subject to attack by the undesirable element, although sporadic attempts are reported, as also efforts to run branch lines of the U.G.R.R. at the Soo and along the St. Lawrence.

The enormous traffic at Windsor makes the work of the immigration officers extremely difficult. There are the crowds to watch from the two ferries with their ten-minute service between Windsor and Detroit, which requires the constant attendance of immigration guards at the dock; there are the car ferries that are used by the Grand Trunk, the Wabash, Pere Marquette and the Canadian Pacific, and there is the Michigan Central tunnel, through which trains are electrically conveyed every few minutes.

Besides the ferry traffic, with its four million passengers a year, there are 21 regular passenger trains to inspect every 24 hours at Windsor, so that this point is the most important and has the largest force of immigration officials of all the inland frontier ports. The chief inspector is Mr. Edgar Bran, who has seven assistants in his charge, the staff being recently increased to cope with the undesirable invasion that was assuming serious proportions. Then there is Mr. A. E. Dufour, who is acting as special officer, under Mr. H. Herbert, the traveling inspector at Ottawa. It is his duty to capture and prosecute the "dark lantern brigade" that lands all along the frontier between Amherstburg and Chatham.

Numerous fines are being imposed almost daily as a result of the vigorous warfare that is being waged against the objectionable invaders. A party of nine Belgians who braved the dangers of capsizing in a frail craft on Lake St. Clair, but landed for taking "indirect passage."

Another plan that was exposed was to round up a band of a dozen undesirable, some rendezvous in Detroit and have them cross to Windsor during the early morning working hours, each being given explicit instructions to give the officers the information that they were working on a sewer contract. So many came across with this excuse that the officers became suspicious, and found no foreigners were being employed on sewer work in the Canadian city.—The Globe.

CHOOSE A SUBSTITUTE.

The Colonel Found an Oath That Would Pass Wolseley.

Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B.O.M., G.C.M.G., has entered upon his 79th year, the gallant veteran having been born in Dublin. He entered the army, which had been his father's profession, in 1852, and has seen service in nearly every quarter of the globe.

Gaining his first medal in the Burmese War of 1852-3, he, in the Crimea, acting as field-engineer before Sebastopol, was severely wounded. In the Indian Mutiny campaign, and afterwards in the China War, he did good service, and in 1870 commanded the Red River Expedition.

For his "courage, energy, and perseverance" in the conduct of the Ashanti War, in 1873, he received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of \$125,000. A further grant of \$150,000 was accorded him for his services as commander of the expedition to Egypt in 1882; and for his management of the Gordon Relief Expedition in 1884 he was again thanked by Parliament.

Lord Wolseley has held many important home appointments, and from 1895 to 1900 was commander-in-chief of the army. Created a baron in 1899, he was advanced to the rank of viscount in 1895, with special remainder to his only child, the Hon. Frances Garnet Wolseley.

Once upon a time in a South of Ireland garrison town there was stationed an officer whom we may call X—, who had achieved a reputation almost as great as that of "Damnation Tucker" for strong language. One day Lord Wolseley was expected for an inspection, and X— received from a brother officer a serious warning against the use of "cuss words" while the commander-in-chief, who was known to hold strong views on the subject, was present.

The great soldier at length arrived, and the inspection began. In the course of the proceedings X— had to order his trumpeter to sound the "charge." The order was duly given, but to X—'s chagrin, the unhappy fellow blew the "retreat." Then X— braced himself up for the usual volley. Suddenly, however, he caught Wolseley's eyes upon him. What to say he knew not. The curses that were upon his lips died, and yet speak he must. For a moment he looked wildly round. Then suddenly, as though it were an inspiration, he turned quickly upon his unhappy victim, and roared out, to the intense amusement of his brother officers, "You naughty, naughty trumpeter!"

No Charge For Donkey Hire.

Lord Dundee, who sentenced Lieutenant and Mrs. Cameron at Edinburgh the other day, is not an emotional man, but he has imagination. He realized, more perhaps than anyone in court, including the prisoners, the tragedy which he was voicing.

He is a Privy Councillor and Knight Commander of the Victorian Order, and was as Mr. Andrew Graham Murray, Secretary for Scotland, and also Lord Advocate. He is a Harrovian, and won the championship at racquets at his school in 1868. He was captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, 1892, and of the Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, 1893-94. He married Mary Clementine, daughter of Sir William Edmonstone, and is a brother-in-law, therefore, of Mrs. Geo. Keppel.

He was a close friend of the late King, with whom he yearly stayed at Biarritz, and holds the appointment of Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. Lord Dundee, in consequence of his office, figured largely in the ceremonies attendant on the royal visit to Scotland. He is a lithe, active man, grey and grave, but with a high reputation for wit and humor, and he is a favorite in society.

His lordship has told a good yarn of a party of ministers visiting Portmalo. One of the reverend gentlemen was tempted to take a donkey ride, but no sooner was he on the animal's back than he was off again. He tried again and again, but without success. At last he returned with his hire and asked what he had to pay. "Oh, nothing, sir," replied the owner, "a cinematograph company pays me for this."

The Four Maries.

Last night there were four Maries. This night there'll be but three; There was Mary Beaton, an' Mary Seton.

An' Mary Carmichael, an' Me. This quartette of Maries was chosen for her as playmates by the Queen Mother when Mary was quite a child. The historian attributes the choice, as regards the name, to the fact that in the Gospels four Maries are often associated with the Mother of our Lord. But this is a far-fetched idea, says a writer in The Weekly Scotsman.

Most likely the Queen-Mother simply conceived the pretty notion of having companions for her daughter all bearing the same name as the daughter herself. These four Maries all went with the future Queen to France in those happy early days before the dark shadows had begun to stretch themselves by her side. They returned with her to Scotland in 1561; and one of them, Mary Seton, remained with her till near the tragic close at Forthgarry. All were daughters of the Scottish aristocracy; and it is interesting to add that there was a Mary—Mary Livingston—who arranged the midnight flight to Seton after the murder of Rizzio at Holyrood.

Last of the Sergeants.

Lord Lindley, who has been writing in favor of the Declaration of London, is the last of the sergeants-at-law, from whom it was at one time customary to select the judges. It was not until the passing of the Judicature Act of 1873 that the practice of appointing only sergeants to the Bench was abandoned. Lord Lindley has outlived all his brother sergeants by many years, for the last recorded event in the history of the group of pleaders is the death in 1899 of his sole surviving companion. It is 61 years since the last of the sergeants commenced his legal career, which lasted 58 years, and his chief interest now lies in his membership of the royal commission on Historical Manuscripts.

DEATH AND THE EDITOR.

Why the Papers Have to Get Obituaries In Advance.

"Deaths of great men should remind us
Cuts and lives to keep in stock.
Lest their sudden passing find us
Missing forms at two o'clock."

Had Longfellow been the telegraph editor or city editor of a metropolitan daily, his "Psalm of Life" would probably have opened with some such verse as that given above. To the person unacquainted with the exigencies of newspaper work, there is at first thought something cold-blooded and gruesome, if not positively ghastly, at the idea of a prominent citizen's obituary being prepared when he is overtaken by serious illness, and kept standing by a type, ready to shove into the form the moment his death is announced, while at the latest possible minutes each night his house, his doctor or his hospital, as the case may be, is called up with an enquiry as to his condition. Brief reflection, however, will probably convince the average reader that this state of preparedness is infinitely preferable to leaving this work until the subject has actually expired, for it is certainly much better to have an accurate, dignified and well-phrased biography written at leisure and with opportunity for revision and verification, than an incomplete, hastily-complied and possibly erroneous sketch, rushed off frantically at a late hour from material secured either from out-of-date printed sources, or from either distracted relatives or poorly-informed friends of the family.

The necessity for being thus prepared to adequately cover at short notice the demise of a prominent personage is emphasized, it one recalls the necrology of the present year in Ontario, for it will be seen that the late Archbishop McEay, the late Bishop DuMoulin, the late Mr. Justice Macmahon, and the late Rev. Dr. Teefy, four of the most noteworthy citizens called by death in recent months, all passed away about or after midnight.

A case in point was furnished by the sudden serious illness and quick-ensuing death of King Edward, which caught many editors napping. The day of the King's death was a busy one in most newspaper offices, the staff being hastily set to work preparing the columns of biographical matter which should have been ready years before for just such emergencies. Had a day's illness not given warning of the fatal termination of his all-too brief reign, Edward the Peacemaker could not have been so fittingly honored in death by the press of his dominions. Most newspaper offices, however, maintain an elaborate system of files for biographies, portraits and cuts, and so are ready at a moment's notice to do full justice to the death of a notable figure in the world's affairs.

The practice of having obituary notices ready in advance gives rise sometimes to odd and grimly-humorous incidents, which for obvious reasons are little heard of by the general public except in the extreme cases where the erroneous announcement of a man's death in actual fact has the unusual experience of reading his own obituary. Such an occurrence gave Mark Twain an opportunity of making one of his most famous jokes, when he gravely informed the London journalists that the report of his death, cabled from New York, had been greatly exaggerated. A few years ago the staff of The London Advertiser, taking time by the forelock, got ready the life sketches of some prominent citizens whose advancing years made it almost inevitable that within the near future they would be called away. One day the editor, in superintending the making-up form, was astonished to find that by some mistake in the composing room the picture and obituary of the veteran statesman, Sir John Carling, had been made ready for the press. There was a hasty re-arrangement of the form, and Sir John, who was then hale and hearty, was permitted to enjoy life until the present year of grace. Only a few weeks since, an over-zealous correspondent of an outside journal, finding in the proofs of his own newspaper office the account of the death of a well-known citizen, sent it to the telegraph office before he discovered that the subject of the sketch was not yet dead.—Saturday Night.

Serapific.

Mr. Thomas McNutt, who represents Saulteaux, Sask., in the Dominion Parliament, has been employing the days since the House rose in a reciprocity campaign in his district.

At one of the meetings he made what he considers the best speech of his life, and he seemed to carry his mission to enjoy life until the present year of grace. Only a few weeks since, an over-zealous correspondent of an outside journal, finding in the proofs of his own newspaper office the account of the death of a well-known citizen, sent it to the telegraph office before he discovered that the subject of the sketch was not yet dead.—Saturday Night.

He's not opposed," was the answer. "He's one of the most enthusiastic grain growers of this section."

"Who didn't he stand up, then?" asked Mr. McNutt.

"Well, the truth is," said the local man, "that he went to sleep in the midst of your address, and didn't wake up in time to stand with the rest."

Great Ages.

Ontario has had some remarkable ages recorded in the papers in the past few weeks. The most notable story comes from Hamilton.

Margaret Farley, who was registered on the House of Refuge books as being 115 years of age, died at that institution. She was a remarkable old woman, in possession of her faculties until the end.

The death also occurred a few days ago of Robert Spooner, eighth consecutive of Merce Township, at the remarkable age of 113 years. Mr. Spooner was born in England in 1798, and came to Canada when about 10 years of age, thus having lived over a century in this province.

GOT CABINET OF SILVER

MONTREAL MEN RECOGNIZE GEO. HADRILL'S SERVICES.

Well-Known Citizen Who Has For Twenty-Five Years Been Secretary of the Board of Trade in That City Came to Canada From England in '74 and Has Had a Brilliant Career as Promoter of Trade Relations.

In order to get a cabinet of silverware, all you have to do is to serve acceptably twenty-five years as secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade. Then the members of the executive and the past presidents of the board will read you a nice little letter of congratulation and hand you a mahogany cabinet about 2 ft. x 1-1/2 x 1 ft., weighing fifty pounds or more, full of silverware, spoons and knives and forks of such variety of use and beauty of design, that you will need a book to tell you what to do with them and a butler to look after them for you.

Thus it was that Mr. George Hadrill received the cabinet of silverware which was given him upon the completion of his first quarter-century of service as secretary for the Montreal Board of Trade. The secretary is extremely proud, both of the congratulatory address and the package of cutlery, and it is hard to say which he regards most highly. It has a real existence,



GEORGE HADRILL.

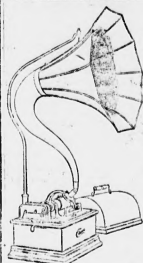
and at a pinch could be boiled down and converted into silver bars or even into coin of the realm, if one had access to a few nice dies or moulds. Hadrill places a high value on his box of silver, so high a value that he keeps it locked up in a safety vault down town rather than take any chances on having it carried away from his Dorchester street residence which, during the dog days, is almost deserted for the more pleasing Laurentian Mountains. Nevertheless, he places a high value also on the sentiments expressed by the officials who made him the presentation, and although silver cutlery will be the cause of much satisfaction at the many little dinners which he presides over, the congratulatory address will be with him always and can never be an object of attraction to those who break through and steal.

It is now some thirty-seven years since Mr. Hadrill first came to Canada, although it was not until three years after his first arrival that he entered the service of the Montreal Board of Trade, he having spent two years of the interval in England. Three years after he joined the Board of Trade he was made assistant secretary. This was in 1880. He filled this position for six years, and upon the death of the former secretary succeeded to his position.

He is an Englishman by birth, having been born in London in 1848, but there are few men of sixty-three years of age who carry their years so easily. He possesses unusual qualifications for his position which calls for a display of diplomacy, tact and social qualities, as well as for purely business ability.

As these are duties which the average business man knows little enough about, it may well be imagined that the board, for the most part, is very well pleased to leave the principal details in Mr. Hadrill's charge.

That the Montreal Board of Trade is recognized as one of the largest, most influential and most important organizations in Canada is due not

\$52 Edison Photograph FREE \$52

To the PERSON DESIRING the benefit to the POPULATION OF CANADA, who, the above want will announce about Oct. 1st.

Every Person has a Guess for every \$1.00 worth. To be cashed at the **GLEICHEN PHARMACY**

The CONTEST STARTS Friday, July 14th and will continue until the 1st of August. After the contest has been held, the winner will be notified by the C.P.R. to the prize, and to announce the winner.

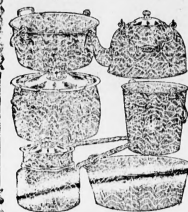
Each Contestant will have the privilege of selling their own goods and placing in a sealed box.

The **HOME PHONOGRAPH** is sold at \$52 for the Edison Phonograph and cannot be purchased for less money anywhere. Watch This Space for Further Next Week.

A New Brand of Flour

We are always interested in giving our Customers the Best Goods, and believe that in the **CAR OF FLOUR** Just Received we have the best in the Market, and want everyone to try it:

Golden Grain per sack	- - \$3.50
" " 1-2 "	- - 1.75
" " 1-4 "	- - .95
Champion, per sack	- - 3.25
" " 1-2 "	- - 1.65

BARCLAY & HALL
 General Merchants


WE Are Offering Great Bargains in ENAMELED WARE for the next **TEN DAYS**

A Large Stock of Preserving Kettles as the Preserving Season is JUST STARTING

A Chance of a Life Time

McKAY HARDWARE CO.

Gleichen - - - Alta.

OSLER & STUART

Builders and Contractors

Queenstown - - - Alta.

Box 61, Gleichen

Gleichen Garage

Sole Agents for

McLaughlin-Buick Automobiles

A Wide Range of Models and Prices

OUR NEW MODEL 33

Four Passenger, Fore Door 100in. wheel base at \$1800 is the Biggest Automobile Value in Canada

We also carry a Complete Line of Windmills Pumps and Pump Fitting Gasoline Engines and Electrical Supplies

Repair Work a Speciality

McLEOD BROS., Gleichen

One Door West of Call Office

TOWN AND DISTRICT

Every Gleichen must boast continually or suffer defeat, morally and financially.

The new C. P. R. station is rapidly becoming complete and to the satisfaction of the Gleichenites.

Messrs. D. & G. Moss have been awarded a contract of plastering the back of the Indian school.

Mayor Playfair of Bassano came up to Gleichen in his automobile and, my dear friends, the trip was in an excellent condition.

Almerston T. H. Beach left on Friday to visit his parents at Crumlin, Ontario, on the London Old Boys' Reunion excursions and will be about a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodly arrived in town Saturday, from 11 noon, to visit Mr. and Mrs. John. They will journey on to the coast.

Mrs. C. Gauthier, and child returned Saturday evening after an extended visit for two months to friends and relatives at Edmonton and Stony Plain. The trip has been very beneficial to her.

If anyone is desirous of seeing crops at the greatest height of perfection and the glorious reality of sunny Southern Alberta let them visit Gleichen, and their life is hereafter will be an endless vista of affluence.

Perhaps Gleichen has not as much to brag about its name after all for we got it many years ago. Just listen to these on the new line from Irvine to Standard: "Kneeling" and "Swallowing." (Gleichen means most sincere sympathy.)

Ralph Ridd returned to town Monday after an absence of over two and a half years in Ontario. While away Ralph made a very fortunate and once more hearing the call of the west returned and, as a consequence will have a healthy life in Gleichen.

Dr. Lafferty spent a couple of days in town the past week looking after his business interests. This was his first visit to Gleichen for many months as he had been on a prolonged vacation to the U.S. World and incidentally took in the Convention.

Corporal Irvine returned last Thursday from attending the convention with the detachment of the R.N.W.M.P. He is looking the better of his trip, which he describes as being a very fine one, but does not neglect to say he was glad to get back to Gleichen once more.

On Tuesday, August 15th, the Gleichen Lodge, No. 36, A.F. & A.M., will, and after conferring degrees, will be addressed by Rev. Canon G. H. Higgins, P.G.M., on matters of particular interest. All brethren are earnestly requested to be present, and a cordial invitation extended to visiting brethren.

It is worthy of note that the convention of directors of the U.F.A., held at Red Deer, decided that it was not to the interest of the Union to nominate a candidate for parliament or to take sides, as a whole, in any party, nor give promise of support to any individual candidate. Which is good, sound reasoning.

While the directors of Gleichen District Agricultural Association are preparing the prize schedule for the annual fair to be held in October, it may not be out of place to draw attention to what has been, hitherto, overlooked—the presenting of an Association certificate to prize winners, particularly to the partition cattle. The certificate is always a valuable possession and becomes a source of pleasure to the recipient as a record of past accomplishments, and such as has a greater value than the prize money.

A matter of very grave danger to the buildings and residents of the town of Gleichen requires the immediate attention of all concerned. The phenomenal growth of grass on every available spot presents a menace to the safety of the town that is appalling, and with every day that passes the danger becomes intensified, as with the drying of the hay the catastrophe attending a dry spark at night, or day for day, is unthinkable as with a strong wind only when would be left to mark the site where the town stood.

It is imperative that immediate united effort of the Council and ratepayers be made for mowing the growth in the town and the planting of a safe fire-guard around its limits.

While men are somewhat conservative, it is well recalled that fear of a railroad wreck ever kept any of them at home.

Subscribe to The CALL

THE J. H. ESCHMAN

EUROPEAN R. R. **SHOWS**

PRESENTING **FEATURE up-on FEATURE**

LITTLE NEMO

SMALLEST ELEPHANT EVER EXHIBITED

A MASTODONIC MITE



15. ARENIC 15

INCLUDING

THE AERIAL WEYDTS.

HATSU TROUPE Royal

Japanese Jugglers, &

LEON SISTERS,

ORKE & DE LISCO,

HEROIC ANIMAL

ACTS,

FUNNY CLOWNS

GALORE.

STREET PARADE AT NOON

REMEMBER THE DATE

TUESDAY, AUG. 15th

GLEICHEN

"SERVICE"

What It Means: The Store that Gives the Greatest Service to Its Customers is the Greatest Success. **The Busy Store Fits Right in Here**

Popular Goods and the Busy Store service are Winning Out. This week bring us to Warehouses another Car

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Last Season's business in this Popular Flour we thought good when we sold a car in three months this year we are handling a car every month. Who says ROBIN HOOD Flour is not growing in favor.

Harvest Groceries

We are stocking up heavy in all Lines of Groceries to meet the extra demands of Harvest Ganges—

Smoked and Dried Meats, Fresh Coffee, Teas, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, including Tomatoes, Beans, Corn, etc., Sugar, Molasses, Syrup and Cereals of all kinds

Our aim is a Full Grocery Stock, and Orders filled in quick dispatch at Busy Store Prices

Follow the People and you bring up at

McCammon and Ramsay
"THE BUSY STORE"

"The Bargain Store"

Is still SELLING their Goods at

-o- Greatly Reduced Sacrifice Prices -o-

Our Stock of Merchandise is Unequalled for Quality and Selection Drapery! Clothing! Grocery! Everything You Want at Lowest Prices to Suit All Buyers

You Will Find it WORTH YOUR WHILE to Visit

J. A. E. BEAUPRE'S
Great Bargain Store

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

At Burr's Horse Exchange, Gleichen,

August 10th and 11th

Ryan & Fares and J. W. Burr & Co. will Sell

700 HEAD OF HORSES 700

200 Mares and Colts also 100 Saddle Horses, 25 head Registered Clyde and Percheron Mares. Weight from 1400 to 1700 lbs. for ranging in age from 4 to 7 years full-grown stuff, a few 1 and 2 year-olds from prize winning and imported dams and sires. 200 head Unbroken Geldings and Dry Mares Weight 1100 to 1400 lbs. Ages from 4 to 8 50 to 100 head broke and unbroken Mexican and Native Mules. 1 registered Frotting Horse "Brue Brino" (45084) American Trotting Register. A number of Heavy Broke Teams, suitable for heavy work or teaming, also Single and Double Drivers, a pair Fast Pacers

The Sale Starts at 12 o'clock, noon, on August 10th and continues until the 11th at 6 p.m.

Terms of Sale: Cash, unless Terms are otherwise Arranged before or during the date of Sale

Upon Request Purchasers will be Supplied with Cars for Shipping

Ryan & Fares, Winnipeg, Man.

J. W. Burr & Co., Gleichen, Alta.